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# WILSON SCORNS LEAGUE'S CRITICS; PREDICTS THEIR ROUT; AMERICA MUST SET WORLD FREE OR BE SHAMED, HE SAYS; JUNKERS PLOT A NEW GERMAN MONARCHY BY TERRORISM

# SEEKS PLACE OF FALLEN KAISER PLEATHIS WEEK

First Step in Programme of Reaction.

RUPPRECHT HEADS PLOT WILSON PLAN DOUBTED

Wave of Bolshevism Utilized Clemenceau Safety First Polbut Fails to Control Conspirators.

#### Kaiser Confers With Foreign Office Aid

MSTERDAM, Feb. 24.-Dr. J. Kriege, one of the cleverest department chiefs of the German Foreign Office, left for Ber in to-day after a visit of three days in Amerongen. Saturday and Sunday he conferred with ex-Emperor William and was with Herr von Gontard, the exmperor's private secretary, un-

The recent activity at the Hohenzollern refuge coincides with the presence at The Hague of Dr. von Kuhlmann, formerly erman Foreign Minister, who is aid to be showing the greatest

il far into the night.

The Duchess of Croy, who was Miss Nancy Leishman, an Ameriran, for several days has been at the castle of Zuylestein, a short distance from Amerongen. There no confirmation to the report that she called on the ex-Kaiser.

#### Special Cable Despatch to Tun Stx. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

utonic plot has been revealed in the eassination of Kurt Eisner, Premier had for its purpose the restoration the German monarchy and involved it, according to information in the eds of British Government officials. ere numerous German Junkers, led Prince Maximilian of Baden, former

ice Leopold, cor rown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, a League of Nations, are unwilling who led one of the German armies on equip the league with arms immediately he western front, actually led the available, lotters. He has disappeared, but the Sovernment police are searching for

passessed worldwide influence. pelessly shattered by a renewed outreak of Bolshevism in the locality of ich, instead of the anticipated reacagainst the German revolution.

Behind every phase of this extraordiupheaval in the empire the but lately made extreme sacries on the bloody altar of revolution my be traced the sinister influences and tientless purposes of the German the unker party. These men far from havar sunk into the abeyance popularity redited to them throughout the world

### Hall Emperor Max of Baden.

dally and hourly becoming more

Prince Max is in daily conference with oak of being chairman of the German

He has convinced them, however, that go marching on.

The essence of his policy is that the cliately the terms of peace are signed Germany again will burst forth Baden as their ruler they will we the mastery of the world. cent pickings.

running with the Democratic have Max of Baden is hunting

Continued on Third Page.

#### "Sun" Smokes Offset Six Months of Thirst

MEMBERS of Ordnance Detachment, Seventh Division, sceived tobacco through the bey believe the sweet fragrance ealed to Fritz the full extent f his sins. Their letter, with Army of Occupation, is published

volunteers are still coming in make the fund party at otel Pennsylvania next Friday ant one of the liveliest yet.

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# MAX OF BADEN FRANCE READY TO PUSH RHINE

Assassination of Eisner League of Nations Called No Guarantee Against German Invasion.

icy Backs Demand for River Barrier.

Special Cable Despatch to Two Sun.

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Pants, Feb. 24.—Some time this week there will come before the Peace Conference the most important, as well as the most delicate of all territorial adjustments, not excepting the rival claims of the Italians and Serbians to Fiume-the future western boundary of Germany.

Though this question is three sided. involving Luxemburg and Belgium as well as Germany, the real kernel is of course the Franco-German frontier and the future of the Rhine.

France must state plainly and unequivocably this week to the Big Five just what she wants. It will be the first time the French Government has lifted the veil upon its exact intentions. There have been unofficial hints from various sources, many of which bore the earmarks of "fishing" expeditions. In view of the present state of public opinion here the French Government will be strengthened in its determination to take a stand that will insure the future safety of France.

French statesmen can argue before the onference that the League of Nations. because it discards the Bourgeois plan for an international army, is not a suf-Bavaria, and other public officials, she must, therefore, seek more tangible safeguards against future German aggreesion. These safeguards, they con-tend, will be afforded only by the transformation of the Rhine into a great na-

tural moat to protect France. It is all very well, the French say, for President Wilson to assure them that if France is again attacked the United the German armies that operated on for Great Britain to give the same ase Russian front, also is involved. He surance. They point out, however, that now in prison in Munich. Former these nations, while willing to advocate

At the time Wilson was giving the assurances here Congress at Washington was refusing to consider an increase in the size of the American Army and Greater significance attaches to the Britain, at the same time, was showing t that the object of the plot, which a tendency to return to the "contemptible was little army."

Both Anglo-Saxon countries are eases to demobilize their laboriously created wartime armies as soon as possible and get back to their state of military un-preparedness. Therefore, say the French, It will be the same old story over again Maybe they will help us but the of the fighting and see our men killed by hundreds of thousands country ravaged and destroyed.

Of course, if President Wilson had put through a league with teeth in it, as French wanted, the situation would the situation would be different and France's views on Rhine question less decided. It looks now as if the American delegation will President Ebert and be confronted with the alternative anyellor Schneidemann, under the "Give us an international army or give

Lazer of Nations Committee, and has by the Clemenceau outrage, as talk already impressed those so-called Democrats that Germany as a republic have stronger than eyer with the French stronger than eyer with the French and the his policies will be France's case will be greatly helped his severed all connections with the people and that his policies will be hands of the Allies in the final peace even should the Tiger die or be forced to retire. All admit that his spirit would

> eafety of France is first, with the future of France coming second.

the Premier lies dangerously by the bullet of an assassin who op posed his plan is exceedingly difficult, especially with the Peace Conference meeting in Paris. It would have the immediate effect of causing friction with the French and allenating them still further from President Wilson's views. The Paris papers are now printing full accounts of the Premier's progress, enlivened with anecdotes showing his enlivened with anecdotes showing his unquenchable energy and his eagerness get back to work, all of which heightens the public sympathy for him At the same time the papers are adopt ing a more assertive attitude toward the conference as if desiring to offset the absence of the Premier to take advan-

#### tage of the widespread sympathy for Carleature of Wilson,

A cartoon in Le Cri de Paris to-da; caricatures President Wilson as Rodin' statue of "The Thinker," with the cap-tion: "Another false Rodin." This is sition to those who are standing against French claims.

It must be remembered always that French public opinion does not believe Germany is crushed, never to rise again, and that the middle class Frenchman does not believe the German revolution They believe the German empire was of the truly well late scheme that

Continued on Third Page.

## Text of President Wilson's Address in Boston

BOSTON, Feb. 24.-In his address at Mechanics Hall to-day, President Wilson spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I wonder if you are half as glad to see me as I am see a great body of my fellow citizens again, because in some respects during the recent months I have been very lonely indeed without your comradeship and counsel, and I tried at every step of the work which fell to me to recall what I was sure would be your counsel with regard to the great matters which were under consideration

I'do not want you to think that ! have not been appreciative of the extraordinarily generous reception which was given to me on the other side. In saying that it makes me very happy to get home again I do not mean to say that I was not very deeply touched by the cries hat came from the great crowds on the other side. But I want to say to you in all honesty that I felt them to be a call of greeting to you

rather than to me.
I did not feel that the greeting was personal. I had in my heart the overcrowning pride of being your representative and of receiving the plaudits of men everywhere who felt that your hearts beat with theirs in the cause of liberty. There was no mistaking the tone in the voices of those great crowds. was not a tone of mere greeting; it was not a tone of mere generous welcome; it was the calling of comrade to comrade, the cries that come from men who say "We have waited for this day when the of liberty should come across the sea and shake hands with us, to see that a new world was constructed upon a new basis and foundation of justice and

#### Trusted Throughout World.

I can't tell you the inspiration that came from the sentiments that come out of those simple voices of the crowd, and the proudest thing I have to report to you is that this great country of ours is trusted throughout the world.

I have not come to report the proceedings or the results of the proceedings of the Peace Confer-ence; that would be premature. I can say that I have received very happy impressions from this conference: the impression that while there are many differences of judgment, while there are some divergences of object, there is nevertheless a common spirit and a common realization of the necessity of setting up new standards of right in

ference in Paris realize as keenly as any American can realize that they are not the masters of their people; that they are the servants f their people and that the spirit of their people has awakened to a new purpose and a new conception of their power to realize that purpose, and that no man dare go home from that conference and report anything less noble than was

The conference seems to you t go slowly; from day to day in Parfs seems to go slowly; but I wonder if you realize the complexity of the task which it has undertaken It seems as if the settlements of this war affect, and affect directly, every great, and I sometimes think every small nation in the world and no one decision can prudently made which is not properly linked in with the great series of other decisions which must accompany it and it must be reckoned quality and character of that result is to be properly judged.

### Hearing the Whole Case

What we are doing is to hear the whole case; hear it from the mouths of the men most interested: hear it from those who are officially commissioned to state it; hear the rival claims; hear the claims that affect new nationalities, that affect new areas of the world, that affect new commercial and economic connections that have been established by the great world war through which we have gone. And I have been struck by the moderateness of those who have represented national claims.

I can testify that I have nowhere seen the gleam of passion. I have seen earnestness. I have seen tears come to the eyes of men who plead for downtrodden people whom they were privileged to speak for; but they were not the tears of anguish, they were the tears of ardent hope

And I don't see how any man can fail to have been subdued by these cleas, subdued to this feeling, that he was not there to assert an indi vidual judgment of his own but to try to assist the case of humanity.

And in the midst of it all every interest seeks out first of all, when it reaches Paris, the representatives of the United States. Why? cause, and I think I am stating the most wonderful fact in history-be cause there is no nation in Europe that suspects the motives of the United States.

Was there ever so wonderful thing seen before? Was there ever ving a thing? Was there ever any fact that so bound the nation

that had won that esteem forever to I would not have you understand that the great men who represent the other nations there in conference are disesteemed by those who

know them. Quite the contrary But you understand that the nations clashed with one another in competitive interest. It is impossible for men to forget those sharp issues that were drawn between them in It is impossible for men to believe

that all ambitions have all of a sud-den been foregone. They remember territory that was coveted; they remember rights that it was attempted to extort; they remember political ambitions which it was attempted to realize, and, while they believe that men have come into a different temper they cannot forget these things, and so they do not resort to one another for a dispassionate view of the matters in controversy. They resort to that nation which has won the enviable distinction of being regarded as the friend of mankind.

Whenever it is desired to send a small force of soldlers to occupy a piece of territory where it thought nobody else will be welcome they ask for American soldiers, and where other soldiers would be looked upon with suspicion and perhaps met with resistance the American soldier is welcomed with acclaim

I have had so many grounds for pride on the other side of the water that I am very thankful that they are not grounds for personal pride, but for national pride. If they were grounds for personal pride I'd be the most stuck up man in the world, and it has been an infinite pleasure to me to see those gallant soldiers of ours, of whom the Con-stitution of the United States made me the proud commander.

You may be proud of the Twenty-sixth Division, but I commanded the Twenty-sixth Division, and see what they did under my direction. And everybody praises the Ameri-can soldler with the feeling that in praising him he is subtracting from

### Europe's Belief in America

I have been searching for the fundamental fact that converted Europe to believe in us. Before this war Europe did not believe in us as she does now. She did not three years of the war. She seems holding off because we thought we could make more by staying out than by going in. And all of a sudden, in a short eighteen months, the whole verdict is reversed.

There can be but one explanation They saw what we didthat without making a single claim means at the disposal of those who were fighting for their homes, in the first instance but for a cause. the cause of human rights and justice, and that we went in not to support their national claims but to support the great cause which they held in common.

And when they saw that America not only held ideals but acted ideals they were converted to America and became firm partisans of

those ideals. I met a group of scholars when I was in Paris-some gentlemen from one of the Greek universities who had come to see me and in whose presence, or rather in the presence of whose traditions of learning, I felt very young indeed. I told them that I had one of the delightful revenges that sometimes come to a man. All my life I had heard men speak with a sort of condescension of ideals and of idealists, and particularly those separated, encloistured persons whom they choose to term academic, who were in the habit of uttering ideals in the free atmosphere when they clash with nobody in particular.

### President's Sweet Revenge.

And I said I have had this sweet revenge. Speaking with perfect frankness in the name of the people of the United States I have uttered us the objects of this great wa ideals, and nothing but ideals, and the war has been won by that inspiration. Men were fighting with tense muscle and lowered head until feeling they were fighting for their lives and their country, and when these accents of what it was all about reached them from America they lifted their heads, they raised their eyes to heaven, when they saw men in khaki coming across the sea in the spirit of crusaders, and they found that these were strange men, reckless of danger not only, but reckless because they eemed to see something that made that danger worth while.

Men have testified to me in Europe that our men were possessed by something that they could only call a religious fervor. They were not like any of the other sol diers. They had a vision, they had a dream, and they were fighting in the dream, and fighting in droam they turned the whole tide

One of our American humorists, meeting the criticism that American soldiers were not trained long enough, said: "It takes only half as long to train an American soldier as any other, because you only have to train him one way and he did only go one way, and he never came back until he could do it when he pleased.

And now do you realize that this confidence we have established throughout the world imposes a burden upon us-if you choose to call it a burden. It is one of those burdens which any nation ought to be proud to carry. Any man who resists the present tides that run in the world will find himself thrown upon a shore so high and barren that it will seem as if he had been separated from his human kind forever.

The Europe that I left the other day was full of something that it had never felt fill its heart so full before. It was full of hope. The Europe of the second year of the war, the Europe of the third year of the war, was sinking to a sort of stubborn desperation. not see any great thing to be achieved even when the war should be won. They hoped there would be some salvage; they hoped that they could clear their territories of invading armies; they hoped they could set up their homes and start their industries afresh, but they thought it would simply be the resumption of the old life that Europe had led-led in fear, led in anxiety, led in constant suspiciou watchfulness. They never dreamed that it would be a Europe of settled

#### peace and of justified hope. Buoyed Up With Hope.

And now these ideals have wrought this new magic, that all the peoples of Europe are buoyed up and confident in the spirit of hope, because they believe that we are at the eve of a new age in the world when nations will understand one another, when sations will support one another in every just cause when nations will unite every moral and every political strength to see

that the right shall prevail. If America were at this june ture to fall the world, what would come of it? I do not mean any disrespect to any other great people when I say that America is the hope of the world; and if she does not justify that hope the results are unthinkable. Men will be thrown back upon the bitterness of disappointment not only but the bitter-

All nations will be set up as hos tile camps again; the men at the peace conference will go home with their heads upon their breasts knowing that they have failed-for they were bidden not to come home from there until they did something more than sign a treaty of peace.

peace and that it is the most satisfactory treaty of peace that confusing elements of the modern world will afford and go home and think about our labors, we will know that we have left written upon the historic table at Versailles, upon which Vergennes and Benjamin Franklin wrote their names, nothing but a modern scrap of paper; no nations united to de fend it, no great forces combined to make it good, no assurance given to the downtrodden and fearful people of the world that they shall be safe Any man who thinks that America will take part in giving the world any such rebuff and disappointment as that does not know America.

### Invitation to a Test.

I invite him to test the sentiments of the nation. We set this up to make men free and we did not confine our conception and purpose to America, now we will mak men free. If we did not do that the fame of America would be gone and all her powers would be dissipated. She then would have to keep her power for those narrow, selfish, provincial purposes which seem so dear to some minds that have no sweep beyond the nearest horizon.

I should welcome no sweeter challenge than that. I have fighting blood in me, and it is some times a delight to let it have scope but if it is a challenge on this oc casion it will be an indulgence Think of the picture, think of the utter blackness that would fall or the world. America has failed: America made a little essay at gen erosity and then withdrew. America said: "We are your friends," but it was only for to-day, not for tomorrow. America said: "Here is our power to vindicate right," and then the next day said: "Let right take care of itself and we will take care of ourselves." America said 'We set up a fight to lead men along the paths of liberty, but we have lowered it; it is intended only to light our own path." We set up a great ideal of liberty and the we said: "Liberty is a thing that you must win for yourself. Do no call upon us," and think of the world that we would leave. Do you realize how many new nations are going to be set up in the presence of old and powerful nations in Eu-

without a disinterested friend? Poland and Armenia.

Do you believe in the Polish cause, as I do? Are you going to set up Poland, immature, inexperienced, as yet unorganized, and leave her with a circle of armies around her? Do you believe in the aspiration of the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs as I do? Do you know how many Powers would be quick to pounce upon them if there were not the guarantees of the world behind their liberty?

Have you thought of the sufferings of Armenia? You poured out your money to help succor the Arset your strength so that they shall never suffer again.

The arrangements of the present peace cannot stand a generation unless they are guaranteed by the united forces of the civilized world. And if we do not guarantee them cannot you not see the picture? Your hearts have instructed you where the burden of this war fell. It did not fall upon the national treasuries, it did not fall upon the instruments of administration, it did not fall upon the resources of the nation. It fell upon the victims' homes everywhere, where women were tolling in hope that their men would come back.

When I think of the homes upon which dull despair would settle were this great hope disappointed, I should wish for my part never to have had America play any part whatever in this attempt to emancipate the world. But I talk as if there were any question I have no more doubt of the verdict of America in this matter than I have doubt of the blood that is

#### No Stopping Short of Goal.

And so, my fellow citizens, I have I do not believe that the progress is going to stop short of the goal. The nations of the world have set their heads now to do a great thing. and they are not going to elacken their purpose. And when I speak of the nations of the world I do not speak of the governments of the constitute the nations of the world. They are in the saddle, and they are going to see to it that if their present governments do not do their will some other governments shall, and the secret is out and the

There is a great deal of harmony to be got out of common knowl edge. There is a great deal of sympathy to be got of living in the same atmosphere and except for the differences of languages, which puzzled my American ear very sadly, I could have believed I was at home in France or in Italy or in England when I was on the streets when I was in the presence of the crowds, when I was in great halls where men were gathered together

irrespective of class. I did not feel quite as much at home there as I do here, but I felt that now, at any rate, after this storm of war had cleared the air, men were seeing eye to eye everywhere and that these were the kind of folks who would understand what the kind of folks at home would understand and that they were think-

ing the same things. I feel about you as I am reminded of a story of that excellent witness and good artist, Oliver Herford, who one day, sitting at luncheon at his club was slapped vigorously on the know very well. He said: "Oliver. old boy, how are you?" He looked at him rather coldly. He said, "I don't know your name, I don't know very familiar." And I must say that your manners are very familiar and, let me add, very delightful,

It is a great comfort for one thing to realize that you all understand the language I am speaking. A friend of mine said that to tall through an interpreter was like witnessing the compound fracture of an idea. But the beauty of it is that, whatever the impediments of the channel of communication the idea is the same, that it gets regissponsive hearts and receptive pur-

I have come back for a strenuous attempt to transact business for a little while in America but I have really come back to say to you in all soberness and honesty, that I have been trying my best to speak your thoughts. When I sample myself I think

I find that I am a typical American, and if I sample deep enough get down to what is probably the true stuff of a man, then I have hope that it is part of the stuff that is like the other fellow's at home. And, therefore, probing deep in my heart and trying to see the

things that are right without regard to the things that may be debated preting the purpose and the though of America; and in loving America tority of my fellowmen through out the world.

Peace Without Covenant Will Not Last Generation and Peoples Will Overthrow Governments, the President Asserts

HIS FIGHTING BLOOD UP FOR A TEST: OBSTRUCTORS WARNED OF DISGRACE

Boston Turns Out En Masse to Give Respectful Welcome, but Spontaneous Enthusiasm Is Lacking--Executive in Fine Health

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.-"We set this nation up to make men free and we did not confine this purpose to America-and we will make men free.'

This sentence, delivered by President Wilson in Mechanics Hall this afternoon, a few hours after he stepped ashore from the George Washington to receive from tongue tied masses a greeting so singular as to puzzle and disturb his watchful devotees, holds the idea which is the cornerstone of his championship of the League of Nations.

To Senators Poindexter (Washington), Borah (Idaho), Reed (Missouri) and other ardent defenders of American nationalism, whose speeches have been studied by him as he approached Boston, he replies that American principles are not for America only but must be extended to the whole world. He says almost defiantly, almost scornfully, that this must be so else the United States will be shamed before the world, the present peace will not last a generation, indignant peoples will overturn discredited Governments-obstructive leaders will find themselves "thrown so high upon shore that they will feel separated from human kind forever" and the earth will again be delivered to hostile camps, ruin and misery.

## CRACK SHOTS **GUARD WILSON**

Take Stations on Roofs and Other Points During the Parade in Boston.

YEOWOMEN ON WATCH therefore is heating into scorn and

Police Make Thorough Search of Pier Before President Steps Ashore.

the arrangements for the protection of specific about anything, neverthe-President Wilson during his ride less there was no doubt in the mind through the streets to-day were made of any of his hearers whom he had known after he had reached his hotel. In addition to the many soldiers and in mind and what he had in mind sailors who lined the streets and uniformed policemen and plainclothes licose language, some language very men who mingled with the crowds threatening by innuendo, in which sharpshooters with high powered rifles more or less consciously he realso were stationed on the roofs of vealed his knowldege of the anbuildings at various points. Other soldiers kept watch from windows and other points of vantage.

fishing boats tied up at the fish pier near the point where the President landed from the coast guard cutter Ossipee.

Shortly before the Ossipee docked the hills, for, said he: police made a thorough search of the pier and surrounding property to make sure no explosives were about and that no unauthorized person had gained ad-

Sharpshooters also were stationed on

Superintendent of Police Michael H. estimated that 500,000 persons saw the Special precautions had been taken to safeguard the progress of the Chief

Executive through the city, and details command: of secret service men and police detectives were numerous along the route of the parade. Fifty mounted policemen verdict of America than I have of headed the procession, while Troop A of the State Guard, mounted, acted as the President's escort. The guard of honor. He had described that formed a double row on each side of a little while before, asserting that the street all the way from the pier to the Copley Plaza Hotel, where suites were reserved for the Presidential party, and sometimes delight to let it have and beyond that point to Mechanics

orders were given that no one was to be permitted to pass through. Included in the guard of honor were two battalions of the Thirty with Included in the guard of the Thirty-Sixth Infantry from Camp Devens, coast artillery companies from Portland, Me., and Newport, R. I.; naval reservists from Bumkin Island, sailors and a half minutes that most comfrom the Shipping Board Training School the guard of honor near the viaduct and ticketed to Mechanics Hall were, first stood at attention as the President his downright assertion that a peace

Henry Wickham Steed. Special Cable Despatch to THE Stal from the London Times Service.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Times an-ounces that Geoffrey Dawson has resigned the editorship of the Times and that Henry Wickham Steed has been ap- body:

This, in simplest paraphrase, was the President's explanation of the necessity for the world league upon which he has set his heart and for which he says he intends to fight to the last ditch. He made this speech, at the end of a day in which he was hustled through unresponsive, though immensely large, crowds, in the tone and with the manner of a man who senses formidable antagonism and whose irritation

wrath. He spoke of "the narrow, provincial purposes which seem so dear to some minds," and though he named no names any more than he alluded to the League of Nations by its title or any more than he per-Boston, Feb. 24.—Some details of mitted himself to be exactly

Near the close of some very beltagonism springing up against his project, he seemed to catch himself up, as a man might who felt or

"But I talk as if there were any

### question."

Has No Doubt of Verdiet. He paused momentarily, threw out the palms of his hands almost disdainfully, offered a smile which was ner to deried n, then added all of the earnestness he could

"I have no more doubt of the

He had described that blood just scope," and had added immediately Each man in the line stood within after the laughter and hand clap-

> "If it is challenged on this occasion it will have indulgence." Perhaps the two points in the Presi dent's speech of exactly thirty-seven

manded the attention and thoughts of A detail the 7,000 and more persons who were treaty made without the backing of a League of Nations would be nothing LONDON "TIMES" EDITOR QUITS. but a scrap of paper, "the arrange ments of the present peace can't stand a generation unless they are guaran teed by the forces of the world," and second, his hint, omin ously phrased, that no European Government dares reject the League of Nations for fear of its people's wrath. One man who sat directly back of THE Sun correspondent murmured to some-

"I'll bet Wilson could overturn any